# New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements
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## Calling a Bluff

Of course Mayor Hylan's charge that a "Gary-Rockefeller ring" is seeking to dominate the schools of New York is baseless. If Mr. Hylan knows anything whatever about the schools—which is open to doubt—he knows that. Yet he has repeated this nonsense so often that he has at last irritated Superintendent Ettinger, who demands that the Mayor either prove his assertions or discontinue them.

Mr. Hylan will do neither. He cannot prove them. And to discontinue them would deprive him of the only effective way he can think of to reply to the really serious and well founded charge that the schools are rapidly becoming an appendage of Tammany Hall.

His own unfulfilled pledges to build sufficient school buildings and increase the efficiency of the educational system he appears to regard as not requiring any defense. With Mr. Hylan promises are for use only in campaigns.

As a matter of fact, if either Judge Gary or Mr. Rockefeller could be persuaded to take office on the Board of Education there would be a sudden and salutary change in the present method of instruction. But Judge Gary's name has simply been dragged in by the Mayor because the so-called "Gary system" of education is employed in a town that was named after him. Judge Gary did not devise this system. He has certainly never sought to introduce it into New York.

None of the Rockefellers has meddled in any way with the schools or employed any one to do so. The elder Rockefeller has, it is true, given away many millions of dollars for educational purposes, but he has been careful to intrust the expenditure to hands that are beyond the control of Tammany politicians.

The only ring that threatens the schools of New York City to-day is the Murphy-McCooey ring, which has managed to make them an annex of Tammany and a rich source of patronage. That is evident, and is becoming more evident every day, despite the transparent attempts of Mr. Hylan to conceal it behind a cloud of fake charges.

## Once Too Often

The Reparation Commission has at last plucked up courage to declare Germany in "voluntary default." The Germans had agreed to deliver to France in 1922 certain quantities of wood, including telegraph poles. No one could say that the wood needed for this service had been spirited out of the country in spite of the vigilance of Wirth and Cuno. It was there, standing in the forests. But the Reich was apparently too busy to cut it, and calculated that one more little failure to make good would be counted as only one more little failure.

The Reparation Commission thought otherwise. Possibly it was tired of chalking up German excuses for non-fulfillment of contract. There is such a thing as a last straw. There is also such a thing as a last telegraph pole. At any rate the commission, much to Sir John Bradbury's surprise, voted by three to one that Germany had deliberately evaded an obligation which it was easy enough for her to fulfill. It called a halt on this sort of German effrontery.

The significance of the decision lies in the fact that it brings into play the machinery of separate reprisal. Paragraphs 17 and 18, Annex 2, Part VIII, of the treaty contain a provision which the Reich either forgot or valued too cheaply. They direct the Reparation Commission to give notice of any German default to each of the interested Allied powers. They also authorize the Allied and associated powers, in case a voluntary default is reported by the commission, to take such measures, economic and financial prohibitions, reprisals and others, as "the respective governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances."

Germany has thus forced the commission to give France a free hand. The Poincaré government is now in a position to penalize Germany on its own account and to make Berlin understand that there are limits beyond which a repudiating debtor may not go.

The Reich has punched the treaty full of holes. It has been busy denying and defying ever since the armistice was signed. It has long counted on the complaisance of friends within the Reparation Commission to escape unrebuked. What the Germans do not understand is that it is not for them to say how far their treaty obligations are to be softened. They have sought to soften them by displaying bad faith instead of good faith. They have shown as much arrogance in defeat as they would have shown in victory.

It is time to break down this swaggering spirit. Germany is in the sorest need of the lesson which will be taught her by an application of those paragraphs of the treaty which the long suffering Reparation Commission has now invoked.

## At Least a Start

By letting the contract for the extension of the Fourth Avenue subway to Fort Hamilton the Transit Commission insures better subway facilities to at least one section of the city, no matter what attitude the Legislature may take on the transit law.

This is a sensible course. The commission, in doubt as to its own future, might well have put all improvements off till later, thereby passing the responsibility along to the Governor. In the event of a change in personnel the new commissioners would have to do the worrying.

But they chose to make a beginning. Had it not been for the continued obstructions interposed by the City Hall to the transit plan more contracts might already be let and more relief provided. But the Mayor and the Board of Estimate played politics at the expense of the straphanger, as the straphanger will discover if the commission is removed and the business of new construction put into the hands of Mr. Hylan.

However, an extension to Fort Hamilton is certain to be built, no matter what the Legislature may do. And while that will not go very far toward forestalling stagnation, it is better than no new subways for years, which will be the result if the city administration is permitted by the Legislature to take charge.

## Aerial Commuting

The idea of commuting by aeroplane naturally appeals to every one who has spent dusty hours in crowded trains. It suggests speed, independence and adventure, where the commuter is ordinarily accustomed to delays, routine and excessive boredom. There is no prospect, however, that it can be brought within the domain of the practical. Aviation long will be a luxury, and commuting by aeroplane will be possible only for those who can spend for traveling fifty times the sum that the average commuter spends.

The technical difficulties no longer are insurmountable. Commercial aviation has been well enough developed to make possible the building of aerial taxis which can be hired (for a price) to go even as far as Cuba. The trip always has some dangers, but these have been reduced by experience so that the only serious problem which remains is the weather. Most of the commuting so far done has been in hydroplanes. These are seriously hampered by fog or a heavy mist, and those companies which last summer occasionally made week-end trips to Nantucket and Newport had to cancel sailings several times on account of heavy weather. Within Long Island Sound and on the Hudson fog is rare during flying hours, but in the neighborhood of Newport and Nantucket it often settles down with startling suddenness.

Not until the fog is mastered and the rates are reasonable will the commuter's dream of traveling to town by air be realized by any but the adventurous and wealthy few.

## The Telltale Audience

The art of concealing emotion is practised by most adults. Few faces are an open book. For that reason the psychologists are hard put to find working material for their subcranial explorations. In the theater, perhaps, if anywhere in public, a person "lets himself go" and registers with unconscious sincerity. So Professor Knight Dunlap, of Johns Hopkins, recommends the orchestra to his psychological brethren as a laboratory for studying human instincts and passions, catching them on the rebound as the play unfolds.

The Greeks linked the audience to the drama by means of the chorus, whose conventional reactions were supposed to be those of the ideal spectator. To-day every orchestra and every balcony seat holds its own critic. Yet, judging by applause, laughter, silence—the broad indexes of feeling—there is remarkable unanimity of response to the stimulus of a given situation.

Why a posture of affairs intended to be pathetic should send the whole audience off in gales of laughter; why the most artfully planned climax should set the house yawning; why an apparently negligible piece of business should be thunderously clapped night after night—if the psychologists can throw any light on these phenomena playwrights and producers will see to it that emotion sleuths are numbered among the constant theatergoers.

## At the Foundation of Peace

We quote elsewhere on this page the proposals which Mr. Edward A. Filene, of Boston, made recently touching the settlement of Europe's problems. His views are based on a first-hand study of the nations. He speaks with the authority of an American business man of outstanding imagination and ability.

There may be many criticisms of his argument in detail, but there can hardly be disagreement as to the foundation stone upon which his argument is built. That guaranties to France must stand at the very beginning of a European reconstruction is a fact upon which there is now widespread agreement. These guaranties may take one form or another. Mr. Harding is endeavoring to solve the problem after the example of the Pacific four-power pact. It is known that he considers American participation in such a European pact a possibility if not a probability. But some other formula may in the end prevail.

What is important and significant is that after many months of debate and study the ablest practical minds of America are tending to agree upon this basic fact. What Clemenceau above all else insisted upon at Versailles and thought he had obtained for his country remains the first essential to the peace of Europe.

## "Movies" in Education

The ingenious use of motion pictures by Dr. Ditmars to illustrate a lecture on evolution is another indication of the great possibilities of motion pictures in education. The films showed in motion pictures the theoretical formation of the earth, the earliest sea creatures, the reptiles of bygone ages and other stages in the process of evolution, ending up with pictures of some of the anthropoid apes.

The historical accuracy of such a reel is, of course, open to much question. The details of the picture, however, are of little importance compared with the use of this medium of making the past live. The same principle has been applied in the making of historical films, such as the series projected by the Yale University Press. The purpose in each case is to show in motion pictures events of the past as nearly as possible as they actually happened. The difficulties are, of course, enormous. There are necessarily errors; but it is doubtful if these errors are more numerous or more serious in such films than they are in books, which describe the same occasions in words.

The important thing is not so much the subject as the method of presentation. It is a well known psychological fact that the eye of the average man, and especially of the average child, receives and retains more vivid impressions than the ear. Furthermore, things seen in motion and in real or apparent life make a deeper impression than the written word. It follows, therefore, that the child who can see a motion picture of a dinosaur moving about in a prehistoric plain has a much clearer notion of this beast than has the child who merely reads about one in a book. The fact that the picture happens to be a close-up of a certain kind of lizard instead of the real thing does not necessarily make the impression any the less accurate.

The few experiments thus far made of using motion pictures in educational work have served to teach what not to do. The method, once understood and developed, may well prove invaluable. What is pictured the eye retains, whereas only too often it forgets what it reads.

## Oceanic Cruising

Although Captain Slocum successfully sailed the Spray singlehanded upon the Seven Seas for many years there is no reason why his precedent should be followed by the Duke of Leinster and William Washburn Nutting, who are planning a trans-oceanic race in 35-footers next spring. The duke, when he first arrived, expressed his willingness to sail his ketch singlehanded. Mr. Nutting wisely believes in taking a crew.

Both are experienced sportsmen, but Mr. Nutting speaks with the authority of one who has twice crossed the ocean in a sailboat. In 1920 he sailed to Cowes in the Typhoon and then to Spain and back to the United States by the Azores. His vessel was a fifteen-ton ketch, thirty-six feet on the water line and forty-five feet over all. He had with him three men, and in the course of a storm two fell overboard (though both were saved), and he very nearly lost his ship.

Captain Slocum's experience, of course, shows that a long voyage is possible single-handed. The Spray was a smaller boat than the Typhoon. But the old captain took his own time and had no race on his hands. Besides, he had been bred on the sea and was more at home in the Spray, no matter what the weather, than anywhere else. Just how he finally met his fate will never be known, for one day he sailed away and never was seen again.

One of the difficulties in any long cruising is the strain on the man at the helm. Even in good weather vigilance is demanded. A course must be followed. The eye becomes a slave to the compass and to the weather. Even with four men dividing the day into six-hour watches the demands when prolonged into weeks become very exacting. For two men they might well prove exhausing. For one, in a race, they would be practically prohibitive. Besides navigating the boat there is cooking to be done, repairs to be made and, most difficult of all, sleep to be had.

Mr. Nutting, therefore, is wise in insisting on a crew. His agreement with the duke is of a broad nature. He believes that there should be "less restriction, less slide rules and more sailing" in yachting contests, and these he proposes to introduce into the coming trans-Atlantic race by getting together with the duke and agreeing with him about construction, rigging, etc., and then going ahead. "We'll each sail to the best of our ability," he explained, "and when we reach the finish we'll meet, congratulate each other and over a good pipe and perhaps a glass of grog swap yarns of our experience."

Such talk is of a nature to delight all those who take such cruises only by reading about them in the newspapers. But the previous adventures of Mr. Nutting give them a plenty of salt reality and a promise of sport off soundings where sailing is at its riskiest and best.

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Now the Ku-Klux Klan proposes to take in members of a religious sect to which it was once violently opposed—provided, of course, that the new members will henceforth consent to be known as Katholics.

## More Truth Than Poetry

By James J. Montague

### Everybody's One of 'Em

No longer little Micky Hare,
Whose ways are mild and meek,
Will keep my clothing in repair
For 50 cents a week.
He now demands a larger sum,
Which I esteem too dear,
For lately Michael has become
A Pressing Engineer.

The days when Tonio Dorio
Would clip and trim my lawn
And make my kitchen garden grow
For ten a month are gone.
He now is making wads of pelf,
Takes contracts by the year,
And, on his billheads styles himself,
A Mowing Engineer.

The lads from Greece who cleaned my shoes
Once in a cheaper time,
Now with a haughty scowl refuse
My little proffered dime.
One sees them by appointment now,
They're risen, it appears,
And have become, so they avow,
Shoe Surface Engineers.

Old 'Rastus Johnson comes no more
To take the cans away,
Or knocks upon the kitchen door
To seek his weekly pay.
He's found a means of getting his—
The dusky profiteer—
His card informs me that he is
A Garbage Engineer.

### Wise Thrift

It looks as if a good many of our citizens had carefully saved the dunce's caps they wore when school boys for use as regalia when they were elected to the Ku-Klux.

### Judging From His Writings

England made Lloyd George Premier as a war emergency measure, and he is apparently trying to reproduce the same conditions.

### The March of Invention

A new method of fireproofing has been discovered. Fuel users are now trying it out.

(Copyright by James J. Montague)

## How Coal Is Wasted

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will "An Old Engineer" kindly explain what becomes of the heat units contained in steam escaping in a room to justify his assertion that "any escape of steam from a radiator is just so much coal wasted"? The writer has made a very extensive study of this subject and has not found this theory before. From his research it is believed that the greatest waste of coal is from escape of unburned gases through the chimney and unburned coal through the grates, both due to improper firing and badly designed apparatus.

To make the fruits of such research clear would require a long description, which probably The Tribune would not print and its readers would not heed.

ECONOMIST.

Brooklyn, Dec. 28, 1922.

## The Return of Arbuckle

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your correspondent J. R. Wemlinger asks: "If Arbuckle is so readily taken back, why should not some other actors carry on in the same manner?" Because they will remember what happened to Arbuckle.

Mr. Wemlinger also asks: "What right has any producer to impose on the public his own views of propriety and justice?" Whose views shall he use and how can he "impose" upon a public which, if it doesn't like the plays, can stay away or go to some other kind? After all, the final judge of Arbuckle is the public. W. BALL.

New York, Dec. 28, 1922.

## The Lantern

Copr., New York Tribune Inc., 1922

### The Sad World

I angled for the Brussels Sprout
Within the briny sea,
And a sad man crippled with the gout
Swam up and moaned to me:

"Suppose, my son, a pollywog
Were like a crocodile,
Could you feel friendly with the frog
He'd grow to after while?"

I'd never thought of that, I swear!
I said with deep regret:
"Poor lonely thing! What man would care
To have it for a pet?"

He beat upon his breast as one
Might beat upon a drum.
"Too true!" he sighed, "But O! my son,
The worst is yet to come!

"Suppose the octopus's feet
Were calloused like the goat's—
When they attempted for to eat
They'd slash their little throats!"

He swam in circles round my ship
With mournful strokes and slow
And murmured with a trembling lip:
"The world is full of woe!"

The sun was sinking in the West
So mournful and so slow
Because the sun—Oh, beat your breast!—
Had no place else to go.

"Suppose," he said, "a pyramid
Should feel compelled to flop—
The shock would kill each katydid
That gambols on its top!"

He climbed into my ship and cried,
Dejected, damp and stout,
And since that day I've never tried
To kill a Brussels Sprout.

### WHAT EVERY VERSE WRITER HEARS

"Writing verse must be a lot of fun—isn't it? All you fellows have to do is get a theme and then dash it off."

* * *

"I used to write a lot of verse when I was in school—little things, you know, that just popped into my head, and I jotted them down. It never was any trouble to me."

* * *

"I suppose when you have no ideas and are at a loss for something to say you just write a poem and let it go at that."

* * *

"A fellow told me one time that it was a cinch to write verse when you found out how. He put down the rhymes at the ends of the lines first and filled in in front of them."

* * *

"All you have to do to write newspaper verse is to take some old favorite like 'The Raven' or 'Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight,' and change a few words here and there, isn't it?"

* * *

"I never could write two lines that rhymed myself, but I suppose, once a person has caught the trick of it, it's no trouble at all."

* * *

"Of course, you have to wait for an inspiration. But when you've got the inspiration the mere mechanical part of it is easy enough, I presume."

* * *

"Your work isn't like your were producing art, you know, old man. Any work of art requires intense labor, of course. But humorous verse isn't art, you know. The sort of thing you do should be a snap."

* * *

"Some day I want to show you some things I've done. They aren't quite right, I know, but you could fix them up for me in five minutes without any trouble."

* * *

"I suppose you have a set of rules to go by in writing that kind of verse, and after you get the rules fixed in your mind the mere writing is quite simple."

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New Year's Eve is almost here, and the usual number of persons are expected to commit suicide by drinking wood alcohol.

There is no accounting for tastes in amusement.

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The American Association for the Advancement of Science reaffirms its faith in the evolutionary theory.

It seems to us that some such hypothesis is necessary to explain the condition of the world. . . . the human race has evolved from lower forms of animal life, and has not done the job very thoroughly or convincingly.

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We are in receipt of a letter from a Ku-Klux Klansman in which he explains why he and his merry brethren mask themselves.

He says it is because they do not wish to be known.

There was a general feeling that something of that sort was behind it.

DON MARQUIS.

## THE DISINTERESTED OBSERVER—TO THE EXTENT OF 14 BILLIONS NOW AND TRADE POSSIBILITIES FOR THE FUTURE




## Guaranties for France

By Edward A. Filene

*(From a recent address)*

There will be no surety of steady work, no surety of steady profits, no surety of steady good business in America until France is given guaranties against possible attack by Germany. This is the conclusion which intensive study of the European situation has forced upon me.

For a time after the armistice the supplying of the imperative needs of our own people and of Europe kept our factories busy and made a market for our farm products. Just now the irresistible demand for more houses and for the long-delayed repairs of buildings, railroads and public works, the replenishing of stocks by our merchants and the export of some of our food products and essential raw materials that cannot be bought elsewhere are again speeding up production in mines and factories. But the productive power of our mines, farms and factories greatly exceeds home consumption. Just as the weakness of the disordered European market resulted in 1920 in an inevitable slump in exports that threw millions of men out of employment and brought keen distress to every farmer, so it will continue to operate.

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As I came through Paris at the end of September the editor of the daily "L'Oeuvre" asked me for a statement of the European situation as I saw it, and in response I gave him an interview which was printed with strong editorial support and the statement that, according to their official Commission of Finance, the French budget for the present year would have a deficit of 18,000,000,000 francs. The main part of the interview was a categorical statement as follows:

1. France must obtain a large loan.
2. Germany must obtain a large loan.
3. France will not get a loan unless Germany gets one at the same time.
4. France can obtain money only from bankers and private subscribers, and these will not lend unless the investment is safe.
5. No loan can be considered safe unless France obtains from Germany reparations sufficient to enable her to repay the loan.
6. Germany cannot provide these reparations unless she produces effectively.
7. Germany cannot produce effectively unless her money is stabilized.
8. German money cannot be stabilized unless Germany obtains a foreign loan.
9. Therefore, France cannot obtain a loan unless Germany obtains one at the same time.
10. Neither France nor Germany will obtain the necessary loans unless political dangers—that is to say, the dangers of war during the period covered by the loan—are averted. Investors will not invest their money in countries which are likely soon to go to war or in countries which are likely to have their ability to pay interest and loan lessened or destroyed by the application of economic sanctions.
11. The danger can be averted only if France receives guaranties of help in case of being attacked by Germany, guaranties which must satisfy the French people and make impossible an appeal by the political opposition to the fears of German attack which dominate so many French voters.
12. If France obtained these guaranties she could save three billions a year on her military budget, and by reducing expenses connected with it balance her budget and avoid too heavy taxation.
13. France, then saved financially, would be able to follow the advice of her bankers, who, in agreement with the principal foreign bankers, say in order to establish the basis of a loan, would be obliged to solve the question of reparations, which can be solved only by agreeing upon an indemnity from Germany as large as is practically possible, but not beyond her power to pay.
14. The danger of financial collapse and the necessity for unbearable taxation being thus averted, France could then produce freely, and, her money being stabilized, she could compete commercially in the world markets.
15. The question of France's war debts to America would no longer be considered as a question of financial life or death for France; it could then be treated on its merits and propaganda could be openly undertaken in America to convince the American people of the French belief that this debt is a part of the expenses of a common war, and that it should, therefore, be borne in common and not by France alone.
16. It is impossible, however, to carry out this program of reconstruction unless France receives guaranties which will give her people every security.

## What Readers Are Thinking

### "American Individualism"

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your recent editorial, "Is Individualism Passing?" in which is discussed Mr. Hoover's recent book, "American Individualism," appears to me, a student and long a teacher of American history, to have underestimated the significance of a remarkable excursion into the fields of political and social philosophy by a practical statesman. You leave the impression that all Mr. Hoover has done is to review the unusual opportunity offered almost to the present day to individual enterprise and you dilate upon the pioneer conditions of our life, which long stamped us with a unique social system.

The real significance, it seems to me, of Mr. Hoover's seventy-two pages lies in the author's reassertion of an old and accepted principle of American social organization, but with a new application as to the limits and duty of government. In an epoch of revolutionary upheaval (whether violent or peaceful) in world institutions, Mr. Hoover proclaims a vigorous "faith in the essential truth, strength and vitality of the developing creed by which we have hitherto lived in this country of ours." "Individualism run riot with no tempering principle," he asserts, "would provide a long category of inequalities, of tyrannies, dominations and injustices." But American individualism embraces certain great safeguarding ideals, and here in quoting his words I italicize those which convey Mr. Hoover's new thought as regards government. These ideals are:

"That while we build our society upon the attainment of the individual, *we shall safeguard* to every individual an equality of opportunity to take that position in the community to which his intelligence, character, ability and ambition entitle him; that *we keep* the social solution free from frozen strata of classes; that *we shall stimulate effort* of each individual to achievement; that through an enlarging sense of responsibility and understanding *we shall assist* him to this attainment; while he in turn must stand up to the emery wheel of competition." Or as even more briefly put: "That each individual shall be given the chance *and stimulation* for development of the best with which he has been endowed in heart and mind."

The Jeffersonian creed was individual liberty best secured by the least possible government. Mr. Hoover's creed is individual opportunity *secured* and *stimulated* by much government, having a constant principle as its guide in legislation and administration. He would have America actively and consciously promote the accepted American faith in individualistic society.

E. D. ADAMS.

(Stanford University, Calif.)

New York, Dec. 26, 1922.

### Boucicault's Centenary

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One hundred years ago to-day Dion Boucicault, the playwright, was born in Dublin, the beautiful capital of Ireland. Americans owe much to this gifted writer for his superb dramatization of Washington Irving's immortal "Rip Van Winkle" that Joseph Jefferson so wonderfully portrayed. As an author of Irish plays he will hold the stage for centuries, and to have written "The Wearing of the Green" would rightly entitle him to the affection of millions of Ireland's children and lovers.

WILLIAM KIMBERLEY PALMER.

Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 26, 1922.

### A Bible Reader's Method

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Recently I read that Daniel Webster made a practice of reading the Bible through once a year, although no mention was made as to the way in which he read it. A couple of years ago it occurred to me that by reading it at intervals of 365 chapters, one might obtain a better idea of the development of Biblical morality and the concept of divinity.

The Bible contains 1,189 chapters; therefore, by reading four chapters a day for ninety-four days, and three chapters a day for the remainder of the year, its reading would be completed. I would mention that any one deciding to read it in that manner should commence on January 1 with Genesis, Chapter 1; First Book of Chronicles, Chapter 28; Isaiah, Chapter 52 and Galatians, Chapter 5. Only fifteen or twenty minutes a day is required, as there are a number of chapters that safely can be omitted.

M. T. U.

New York, Dec. 26, 1922.

### On Being an Employee

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One might think after reading articles about the H. A. Dix Corporation that employees of various concerns are the most abused people in the world. Why is it in this country that it seems to be so disgraceful to be an employee? HAROLD L. VEDDER.

New York Dec. 28, 1922.